

## Amusements, &amp;c.

**ART GALLERY, No. 84 Broadway**—Day and Evening. National Painting: "The New Republic," by J. M. W. Turner. "The Old Dutch," by J. M. W. Turner. "The Old Dutch," by J. M. W. Turner.

**BROADWAY THEATRE**—This Evening—The "Comme ça va." "The Old Dutch," by J. M. W. Turner.

**FRENCH THEATRE**—This Evening—Richards' English Opera. "The Old Dutch," by J. M. W. Turner.

**FIFTH-AVE. ART GALLERY**, corner Fourteenth-st. Day and Evening. "The Old Dutch," by J. M. W. Turner.

**THE OLD DUTCH**—This Evening at 7—Blind Tom's Concert.

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN**—Day and Evening. Paintings and Sculptures.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN**—This Evening at 7—The "Old Dutch," by J. M. W. Turner.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE**—This Evening at 8—The "Old Dutch," by J. M. W. Turner.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS**, No. 55 Broadway—This Evening at 8—The "Old Dutch," by J. M. W. Turner.

**WALLACE'S**—This Evening at 8—The "Old Dutch," by J. M. W. Turner.

**WORLD'S SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE**—This Evening—Paris and Helen, and "The Old Dutch," by J. M. W. Turner.

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Our goods are made in the most perfect manner, and are guaranteed to be of the highest quality.

**GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.**  
SILVERSMITHS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE "GORHAM WARE."  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**THE GORHAM WARE**, indisputably superior to all other silverware, for sale at retail by  
**STARK & MARSH, No. 22 John-st., n. y. state.**

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Cutlery, and a large assortment of the most valuable and useful articles, such as pocket knives, pens, and other articles, all of which are made in the most perfect manner, and are guaranteed to be of the highest quality.

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**THE DETROIT ADVERTISER AND TRIBUNE**, published daily, except on Sundays and holidays, at No. 22 John-st., n. y. state.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1868.

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**DAILY TRIBUNE**, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$5 per annum. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per annum. Five copies of over, \$3 each; 16 copies, \$45. **WEEKLY TRIBUNE**, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per annum. Five copies, \$3; 11 copies, \$15; 21 copies, \$30; 51 copies, \$75; 101 copies, \$125; 201 copies, \$250; 501 copies, \$500; 1001 copies, \$1000. According to position in the paper Terms, cash in advance. Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

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## THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

1868.

The Presidential canvass of 1868 is already certain to be one of signal interest and vehemence. The American People, so long distracted by issues originating in Slavery, embittered by Rebellion, and culminating in Johnsonism, instinctively welcome the struggle now opening as destined to close the long series of sterile and wasting distractions and usher in a glad, bright era of peace and rest. Of all the false dogmas which incited and upheld the late frenzied War for Disunion, the assumption that "This is a White Man's Government," wherein political rights and franchises are the rightful monopoly of a single race or caste, alone remains to be overthrown. Pointedly condemned by the Declaration of Independence, signally though quietly rebuked by the Federal Constitution (which recognizes among our people only "free persons" and "all other persons," but knows no such distinction as White and Black), and put to open shame by the undeniable fact that men of diverse colors fought under our flag in our Revolutionary contest, in the War of 1812, and in our late desperate struggle to preserve the Union, it nevertheless takes shelter under the Atheistic if not fustian assertion of a natural, unconquerable antipathy between the Caucasian and the African races, and a natural right of the latter to dominion over the object of his hatred. This last enemy of our peace, this foment of intestine feuds, of hostility and bloodshed, alone remains to be overcome; and the first Tuesday of November next must see it unhorsed and put at rest forever.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE proposes to do in this contest its very utmost for Impartial Liberty and Equal Human Rights. Believing the triumph of the Republicans therein to be the natural and logical complement and consummation of that "struggle for the rights of Human Nature" which our Revolutionary fathers so nobly initiated, it enters upon the Presidential campaign with a perfect consciousness that it will be, must be, one of unequalled excitement and intensity, but with a profound and joyful conviction that it can have but one result—a result which will be hailed with glad and grateful exultation by the champions of Liberty and Progress throughout the civilized world. But we are quite aware also that the victory will not be won without effort, and that the most perfect diffusion of Intelligence and Argument is prerequisite and essential to its achievement, or at least to its completeness.

We now regularly circulate 200,000 copies of our several editions, which are steadily increasing. We are able to print still more, and ready to do so for the bare cost of materials and labor. We propose, therefore, to publish a CAMPAIGN EDITION OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, to commence with the issue of May 27, containing the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and end with that of Nov. 11th—which we will send to clubs at the following rates:

For \$50 received at one time.... 5 copies.  
For \$10 received at one time.... 10 copies.  
For \$12 received at one time.... 20 copies.  
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The papers in all cases to be sent to one address. If the papers are to be sent to names of subscribers, ten cents per copy in addition must be sent. Payable always in advance. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.

**The Fine Arts, Music, the Drama, the Anniversary, and the Labor Movement** may be found on the second page of the *English Jurist*, the *Money Market* and *Shipping Intelligence* on the third, *Local Miscellany* on the sixth, and the *Real Estate Article* on the seventh.

One of the most notorious "Gift Enterprise" swindlers in the country was arrested in this city yesterday, and taken to Buffalo.

Senator Sherman yesterday called up the House bill for the admission of Arkansas, and after debate, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The National Methodist Conference, yesterday, refused to devote an hour to prayer for the Senate and country. Grimes and Trumbull are sadly in need of their prayers.

The House yesterday debated the bill for the admission of the States of North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama. Mr. Stevens will call for the previous question to-day.

The second anniversary of the American Equal Rights Association will be held at Cooper Institute this morning and evening. Lucy Stone, Olympia Brown, Ernestine L. Rose, Col. T. W. Higginson, C. C. Burleigh, and others, are to speak.

In another column we publish this morning the full report of a speech by Wendell Phillips, made before the American Anti-Slavery Society, at Steinway Hall, in which he gave his views upon Impeachment, Presidential candidates, and the future of Equal Rights.

At the annual business meeting of the American Home Missionary Society yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Theo. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D., of New-Haven, Conn., was elected President, and a host of gentlemen were chosen Vice-Presidents and Directors.

Our dispatches from Union men in all sections indicate a deep feeling, and foreshadow the storm that any Republican Senator must expect to breast who shall accept the Whisky Ring's thirty pieces of silver. At Washington the clouds are visibly breaking.

Mr. Chas. E. Moss, writing from Washington to the American Anti-Slavery Society, says that Gen. Grant has declared himself for Universal Suffrage, and maintains that this must be the ruling idea of his administration if he is elected in 1868. He also reports Gen. Grant to favor the conviction of the President.

The latest advices from the City of Mexico state that the insurrections which for some time have disturbed the peace of several States of the Republic have all been suppressed. This disposes of the silly report received some days ago, that the revolution had been successful in the City of Mexico, and that Juarez had fled to the United States. There is good reason for hoping that Juarez will be able to serve out the second term of his Presidency, and the welfare of the Republic will make steady progress during his administration.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, the most Radical of all Radical organizations in this country, still finds in our national affairs fit topics for discussion. The resolutions and the speeches at the anniversary, yesterday, earnestly call for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, Impartial Suffrage, and Common-School Education for the negro, and "such legislation as shall secure for him a home—stead of land," Wendell Phillips was the principal speaker, and he brought to bear the full power of his eloquence for the client he has so many years pleaded for—the Negro.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is doing such an excellent work, and inspired by such admirable motives, that the hostility which Mr. Justice Dowling has exhibited toward it on one or two occasions recently, in the Court of Special Sessions, causes a good deal of amazement as well as indignation. The Justice has seen fit not only to throw his favor on the side of the dog-fighters and other ruffians, but to make Mr. Bergh and his fellow-laborers the butt of untimely jokes and ridicule. This is disgraceful. Mr. Bergh deserves the gratitude of the public, and we are sure that he generally receives it.

The bill for the abolition of capital punishment in the Kingdom of Saxony, to which we have already referred, was adopted by the Chambers with the cordial concurrence of the Government, the *Procureur-General* of Saxony being the principal defender of the bill. The opposition to the death penalty is making steady progress throughout Europe. It has been entirely discontinued in Tuscany, Portugal, Oldenburg, Anhalt, Nassau, Roumania, Bremen, the Swiss cantons of Freyburg and Neuchâtel, and it is seldom if ever carried into execution in Wurtemberg, Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, and the Swiss cantons of Zurich and Glarus. Belgium has readopted its former system of a virtual suspension of capital punishment. In Russia the death penalty has long been abolished for murder and for non-political crimes. No execution has taken place in Portugal for 21 years, in the cantons of Freyburg and Neuchâtel for 36 years, and in Tuscany for 37 years. In every country of Europe the opponents to the death penalty constitute a large and growing party.

## THE RECUSANT SENATORS.

That the Republicans of our whole country regard with indignation those Senators who, owing their places to Republican partiality and confidence, now uphold Andrew in his law-defying career, is sufficiently well known, but the reasons therefor are not so well known. We proceed to indicate some of them, and first with regard to Senator Fowler of Tennessee. Mr. Fowler boasts himself an abolitionist at least twenty years standing, though he acted with the Whig party until it was no more. Elected to the Senate as a Unionist, he early avowed himself a radical of the radicals and a determined foe to Andrew Johnson's iniquitous "policy." As early as last year, when a Committee was first engaged in scrutinizing the President's course with a view to his impeachment, Mr. Fowler approached it with volunteered, unsolicited proffers of sympathy and aid. He made those proffers to the Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell of Massachusetts, who is our authority for this assertion.

In December last an effort was made to impeach Mr. Johnson, but it failed in the House. Mr. Benton of New-Hampshire was one of those Republicans who voted against it. Mr. Fowler, meeting him soon afterward, complained of this vote. Mr. Benton, in justification responded: "If we had impeached him, 'the Senate would have failed to convict him.' 'Just send us an impeachment,' rejoined Mr. Fowler, 'and you will be forced to admit that you have misjudged us.'"

On the 10th of January last a meeting of the Republican Congressional Committee was held at the house of Senator Morgan, which Mr. Fowler attended. Brief speeches were made by several members urging that funds be raised to publish campaign documents for distribution, especially in the South. Mr. Fowler at length took the floor and said: "What has been urged here to-night is well; but it does 'not go to the root of the matter. There is no 'protection, no safety, no peace for the loyal 'people of the South, so long as Andrew Johnson remains in the White House. If Congress shall longer hesitate to impeach and 'depose this Johnson the blood of thousands 'of loyal Southerners, murdered by bloody-minded, implacable Rebels, will rest upon our 'souls,' etc., etc. For the truth of this report we appeal to the Hon. David C. Pomeroy, the Hon. Sidney Clarke, and to every one of the twenty or thirty persons who were at that meeting."

Will any one attempt to reconcile these facts with Mr. Fowler's present hostility to impeachment? Have his locks been shorn by Delilah, or has he been corrupted from the bag of Judas? A word now of Senator Trumbull. He never gave his Republican colleagues a hint of his hostility to impeachment up to the moment of

his unmasking on Monday of this week, though he had very recently attended meetings of those colleagues of a friendly and confidential character. We are assured that his Democratic son had quietly made bets through third parties, by which he expects to win \$5,000 by his father's resistance to impeachment.

The Republican party protests against these shots from behind. True, it lost its beloved President by such a one; but Wilkes Booth never pretended to be a Republican as its present assaults have done. If there be more traitors nestling in its bosom is it too much to ask them to come to the light?

## INFORMATION WANTED.

The enemies of Impeachment have changed their tactics. Instead of defending Mr. Johnson they vent their wrath upon THE TRIBUNE. All this is welcome, and we could have some chance of replying if they did not deliberately falsify and misrepresent our position. The *Times* says we have "accused Judge Trumbull 'of being bribed,' and denounced Senator Fessenden as 'corrupt and treacherous.' We have done nothing of the kind. On the contrary, we are endeavoring to do both of these gentlemen the justice to believe in them until their votes dispel the confidence. The only Senator we have denounced is Mr. Grimes. Our quarrel with him is not his probable vote, but the indecency of his whole course during Impeachment. Mr. Grimes has made himself a common scandal, and we have treated him as such. The use of money in this Impeachment trial is no suggestion of ours. We copied a deliberate proposition to buy the Senate from *The New-York World*. We know the men who own *The World* and the character of the associates of the President. They are gamblers. Their stake is empire and the Treasury, and for another year's control of the plunder they would gladly spend a couple of millions.

We make this general reflection from our knowledge of human nature. Now comes a more specific question. The Washington correspondent of *The Boston Post* is known to be in the confidence of the President. On Sunday evening he telegraphs that the President knew that six Republicans would vote against Impeachment, and that among these were Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Henderson, and Grimes. Here is his dispatch:

Washington Correspondent (May 11) Boston Post-Democratic.  
As it now stands, the President is certain of six Radical votes—Fessenden, Trumbull, Henderson, Fowler, Trumbull, and Van Winkle. Another is necessary to acquit, and on this point the President is not at all sure. He has not, up to this time, given any indication as to how they will vote, but Anthony is claimed by the Conservatives. Russia is also regarded as doubtful. The *Impugnator* have, in a great measure, given up impeachment as a failure.

Remember that this was written on Sunday evening. It came directly from Mr. Johnson. It expressed his certainty. In the case of four of the gentlemen named it proves to be a prophecy. Our own correspondent—whose access to all sources of information is undoubted—telegraphed that they were non-committal, but that our friends counted upon Trumbull and Fessenden, never doubting for a moment Mr. Henderson. Of course we knew where Mr. Grimes was, because he made up his mind before the trial began. The question now arises, How did Andrew Johnson become "certain" of the votes of Messrs. Henderson, Trumbull, and Fessenden, when their political associates and friends were ignorant? How is it that the months that were sealed with the secrecy of Senatorial dignity opened to the President of the United States? Who gave the President assurances of this certainty? We say this, not for one moment forgetting "the responsibility of their oath." Did that oath compel them to acquit Mr. Johnson of their intentions?

Let us look at this more closely. Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, and Henderson have made a record on the main questions involved in Impeachment. On the 13th of January we find Fessenden and Trumbull voting to non-concur with President Johnson in his removal of Stanton. Upon their oaths as Senators they declared and voted that Edwin M. Stanton was unjustly removed from his office as Secretary of War. On the 21st of February Mr. Fessenden made a speech denouncing Mr. Johnson for appointing Lorenzo Thomas, and Mr. Trumbull voted that under the Constitution and laws the President had no right to make such an appointment. After so deciding "upon their oaths," we find them now prepared to vote, "upon their oaths," that they were mistaken. These points, therefore, come up for judgment:

- I. Which oath was a "mistake"—the oath of February 21 or the oath of May?
- II. When did the oaths change in the minds of Senators?
- III. When was the certainty of that change imparted to President Johnson, in order that he might announce it to the world through his favorite correspondent?
- IV. Who was the agent that gave the President his information?
- V. What peculiar claim did Mr. Johnson have on these Senators that they saw fit to intrust him with a confidence which was not shared by any of their Republican colleagues?

Now mark—we are making no attacks upon these gentlemen. We are not even criticizing them. We are fully recognizing "the responsibility of their oaths"—a responsibility so vast, comprehensive and elastic that what is black in February becomes white in May. We merely cite a curious fact, and demand information that will be demanded by their constituents. Andrew Johnson was "certain" of these men when everybody else was in doubt. Who gave him the assurances of certainty?

The "Erie War" has at last been placed within its proper limits. Confined as it has been to a few cases of contempt, for violating an injunction of the Supreme Court, there was no reason why so large an amount of time and talk should be expended upon it. Judge Barnard has now directed that any further testimony which the parties may desire to offer shall be presented in the form of written affidavits, to be received or rejected as to the judicial mind shall seem proper.

It appears that Judge Barnard's injunction issued by Judge Gilbert, compelling the issue of stock which the injunction of Judge Barnard forbade. The plaintiffs claim that a whole proceeding was a conspiracy to violate a solemn process of the Supreme Court, while the defendants allege that it was procured in entirely good faith. A conflict, however, was to be brought on between two members of the Court—the process of the one to neutralize the process of the other—rather than the matter should be carried before a tribunal competent to dispose of the first issue. If we may judge from the generous expense of the case on the part of the applicants for the mandamus and injunction, the effort made to procure it was at all events an earnest one. Mr. Grenville F. Jencks, for example, was retained from Saturday till Monday morning, when he presented the application on papers which had been drawn by other attorneys in the case, and for such brief service he was paid \$2,500. This munificence on the part of

the Erie Railway is quite handsome, and it is gratifying to know that legal talent is so highly valued. It might possibly be suggested that there was a *fides Achates* in the matter, if judicial honor were not above suspicion. If the numerous counsel in these "contempt" cases had been thus liberally treated, it would not be surprising that they were in no remarkable hurry to close the case. But the end of the matter is probably not far away.

## THE CONSEQUENCES OF SURRENDER.

Should the President be acquitted, will any of the recent Senators who vote to sustain his crimes inform us what is to prevent him from annulling every law passed by Congress relative to reconstruction. The acts providing for new State Governments he voted on the ground that they were unconstitutional. If the Senate concedes, with Mr. Grimes, that he is the higher authority on this point, he has only to declare void the Military bill, recall the Department Commanders, dissolve and disperse the Southern State Legislatures, and summon new Legislatures to be elected by the White vote only. If Gen. Grant refuses to issue or transmit such orders, the President may annul the bills placing the control of the army under Grant, and order him to report for duty at Galena, Illinois. Having had new State Governments elected in the South on the White vote only, he may call a special session of Congress, and by military force require it to admit the Southern Senators from his Johnsonized Governments to their seats.

The acquittal of Johnson is but the beginning of the storm. Each acquittal heretofore has only served him to commit acts which more resolutely defied Congress and the people, and invited punishment. He will not fail to do the same hereafter. Grimes, Fessenden, Henderson, and Trumbull must prepare to share the blame of a complete revolutionary subjugation of Congress to the President, and a nullification and forcible resistance of all the laws he has vetoed, and an election of all officers, including Gen. Grant, who have incurred his displeasure. Get down, noble Senators, therefore, into the dust. Go at your work of eating dirt as if you like it. You will have too much of it to do, to make any ado about it at the outset.

## THE FREE-TRADE CONSPIRACY AGAINST JUSTICE.

The organs of the Free-Trade notion, and the agents of the British manufacturers, are engaged in a desperate effort to secure the acquittal of Johnson, on the ground that he is a Free-Trader, and the impeachment, in advance, of Mr. Wade as a believer in Protection to American Industry. They allege that if the votes of Senators Grimes and Fessenden, and other Free-Trade Republican Senators, shall be cast for the acquittal of Johnson, it will be not because they believe him innocent of the high crimes and misdemeanors with which he is charged, but because they are opposed to Mr. Wade's doctrines upon the Tariff question. They allege that Mr. Wade has promised the Tariff lobby an increase in the tariff on imports. No lobby is or has been seeking an increase of the duties on imports. Mr. Wade has made no promise to any man, or through any organ whatever, that he would or would not do in case he should become President, beyond that found in the record of a long, bold, and unwavering public career. Indeed, a moment's reflection would show how little occasion there could be to ask such a promise. Mr. Wade, as President, would have no power to originate a Tariff law. He could only sign or veto such a law as Congress should pass. The passage of a Tariff law would depend upon Congress, not on the President, and Mr. Wade's vote as a Protectionist would be worth more in the Senate than would his signature as a President.

The only change of the tariff now urged upon Congress is a reduction, and not an increase of the rate. That reduction was moved by Mr. Grimes of Iowa upon the bill which sought to relieve domestic labor of excise duties. American importers and European manufacturers are combined to secure this reduction. To that end the Free-Trade League and the Free-Trade Press have of late been stimulated to unwonted activity and violence. Mr. Wade has throughout his whole life been classed among Protectionists. Mr. Wade has uniformly held it to be the part of wisdom for the American people to have their work done at home, so far as practicable. This opinion has never before been imputed to him for crime. Knowing it, the State of Ohio sent him to the Senate. Knowing it, the Senate made him President *pro tem*. Having been made Senator by Ohio and President *pro tem* by the Senate, it so happens that Mr. Andrew Johnson cannot be convicted and removed from office except with the result of making Mr. Wade President of the United States for some eight or ten months.

This result, the Free-Trade organs say, must be avoided at all hazards. Impeachment must be defeated. Andrew Johnson is, in the judgment of the House of Representatives and in the judgment of the country, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. But the Free-Traders say Mr. Wade is guilty of greater ones. Mr. Johnson is only false to the Constitution and Laws of the United States; Mr. Wade is false to the interests of the manufacturers of Great Britain. Mr. Johnson is on trial before the Senate for the crimes laid to his charge by the House. The country is hushed to hear judgment upon him. But the free-traders call for judgment upon Mr. Wade instead. Impeachment must be defeated, because Impeachment would replace Johnson with Wade. "If Johnson is 'acquitted, upon their heads' (the Protectionists) 'be the guilty responsibility.'"

By the same process of reasoning, the North was always held by the Rebels "responsible" for their treason. If the North had not been hostile to Slavery, the South would not have attempted to destroy the Government. The South only committed the crime; the North incurred the guilt. They ought not to have been opposed to Slavery. Let us hope that the Senate will be suffered to pass judgment upon Mr. Johnson according to the measure of his guilt, and will postpone the trial of the Impeachment which the Free-Traders present against Mr. Wade, until the pending trial is concluded.

**The New-York Times** is growing nervous about the working of its bribery plan; it complains that somebody is tampering with the Jury, says the Senators have been "seen," and so on. True for you; it is only a day or two since we saw a dispatch stating that "Mr. Stansbury was very busy in conversation with 'doubtful Senators.' The *World* says: "If a man were on trial before a jury in the Court of General Sessions in a case involving so small a matter as \$200, the jury would be kept carefully from contact with any and every outside influence, would be looked up if necessary, and the jurymen should daily date that jury to acquit the prisoner under penalty of political ostracism would be a bold journal indeed. The jury itself adjourned last Thursday, as appears from abundant evidence, for the express purpose of being 'seen' before the day of the verdict, and every

possible outside pressure has been brought to bear to insure a conviction."

One of these "outside influences" we may as well mention. We found it originally in the columns of a certain virtuous Democratic newspaper called *The New-York World*: "Let the men of wealth in this city, without regard to party, assemble at the Exchange or in the Cooper Institute, and subscribe a sufficient sum—ten millions of dollars, if it need be—but by no means less. There are 150 Radical Senators whose term of office expires in